

then men began to accumulate large quantities of slaves, and then the citizens of conquered cities were enslaved to till those lands. In the greatest days of the Roman Empire there were 4,000,000 slaves in Italy, and incredible cruelties were committed upon them in order to keep them in subjection. Mr. Fy traced the growth and the cruelties of Roman Slavery, and the fall of the Roman Empire therefrom. Over a thousand millions of acres in this country were devastated by this curse—land enough to support the entire population of the globe. He had shown how the South estimated her negroes as a mere means to an end.

on his wages, a South Carolina could be elected to the Legislature. For that, a man must own ten slaves, or its equivalent in land—360 acres. The Government of the country was in the hands of sixty thousand slaveholders. Of the three hundred and forty thousand slaveowners, only sixty thousand held slaves enough to make it, their right to become legislators.

President. While George Washington was elected President, the whole North voted for him. The South began the revolution. John Adams, who was the first Republican, was elected President. He was a Southerner in Congress, the man who nominated George Washington. The South voted in great part against him. Mr. Fry traced particularly the votes for Presidents and Vice-Presidents, showing how the South had ruled supreme, although the North was superior to the South in votes, in arms and in men. Quincy Adams was elected, and the South received her share of the spoils. A new spirit of disunion. Martin Van Buren was elected because he was a Northern man with Southern principles. Mr. Fry passed in review the later Presidential elections; he said that the South had uniformly nominated the President of the country, and that they had never missed their man. The first question asked of a man elected President was, "What will you do for the South?" "The South was virtually, Do you buy and sell mechanics and workmen? If we looked over the House of Representatives, we should find that

...of slaves. What is the return for their work? He had in mind just an account of the cost of keeping slaves on various plantations in the South, and the average annual expense of keeping them was from \$30 to \$80. Mr. Fry here entered at length into the domestic statistics of slavekeeping, and showed how they affected the wages and condition of free mechanics. It had been claimed that bloodhounds were used to hunt the free mechanics at the South. But it was shown that throughout Texas and Louisiana the slave-trade had brought about a large number of mechanics, who held up a large banner against the slave-trade (slave-hunter's business). This was the way in which carpenters and mechanics were treated in Texas. In addition to this it was proposed to open the slave-trade directly with Africa. Mr. Fry read from *The Charleston Standard* an extract

conclusion: Gentlemen, a few words more, and I have done. I have endeavored to define exactly the proportions of this contest, and to show the men who take up God's creation where he left it and fashion it to the uses of their fellows. What are the true issues of this mighty contest? I have shown which of these platforms is for Labor, and which is against Labor. And now, gentlemen, allow me, in a

the awful nature of the contest on which you are about to enter. You are the freemen who have rescued this country from savagery and made our manifold labors do not blast the North; the more you work the more God blesses your labors; for Earth loves man to her deepest recesses, if he only obey the law of love and treat man as he desires to be treated. Let him work on till he becomes a free man, a freeman and a plumed his brother. That is the work of mechanics and labor-saving machinery. And it seems to me that the mechanic would be more than recompensed by his trust whose voice and whose vote is not for sweeping Slavery from the face of the earth. I have shown the history of the Republic, destinies which I have shown predated the Declaration of Independence, and which

workington, to hold the defense of this nation in your hands. It was you who invented railroads and locomotives, which send us over the land like thought; it was you that made the electric telegraph, which sends us the news of the world by the wire; it was you who made the steamship, that sends us by sea with New-Orleans, and it is obeyed; it is you who have invented the sub-marine telegraph, subduing the ocean, and in two years you will have a tongue of fire beneath the Atlantic, saying, as the prophet said, "I will be a land unto the weary, and a way unto the heavy laden, and I will relieve you of your burdens, your fardels, and of the cruel untold ignominy of six thousand years, and you shall be before your God as He made you, erect; and you shall walk upon a level, as a land not dishonored by the presence of one single slave."

Mr. Fry closed his address and a hurricane of applause, and the thanks of the meeting were voted to him.

Mr. VAN WINKLE then challenged any Fillmore or Buchanan man who might be present to meet him in open debate, and answered some questions which had been asked by the many questioners during Mr. Fry's speech.

Resolved, That we are in favor of Union for the sake of liberty. There was a party of 30 or 40 Fillmore men, who, by a preconcerted plot, were present for the purpose of interruptions, and they succeeded in producing some disorder for a while and in making the tone of the meeting more political than was anticipated, but the Re-

the meeting, and when, after cheers had been given for Ellmore by the disturbers, the name of Fremont was proposed, the building "burst forth with applause."

The meeting was literally a great spooking mass of the Workmen of Jersey City. The hall was crowded, the scene lively to the last degree, and the opposition offered from time to time by the Ellmore man, who questioned the speaker and forced him to read documents in order to crush their opposition, gave additional fuel to the enthusiasm. The address occupied about two hours and a half in delivery, and the attention given to it shows that the Workmen of Jersey City are eager to learn the truth regarding the great issue.

WOMEN ABOUT THE MURDER—A CHARGE

CHARACTERISTIC LETTER FROM ONE
OF THE BOYS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13, 1856.

Shaffer Hesse Company, were brought before Ald. Erne, at the Mayor's Office, for a hearing. The greatest excitement prevailed inside and outside of the Mayor's Office. The parties arrested are Americans, and their friends charge upon the Democrats a design of keeping these men in prison until after the election. In fact the testimony elicited to-day shows that no one seen tell who fired the pistol, and that the Company were only making the usual noises made while proceeding to fires. I send you the following letter taken from Hicks, one of the prisoners, which was written by

[illegible][illegible]

Thereafter, I had been here, he would have seen more of me and been in his life. We fought until we were exhausted and ran right out, but we would not give up to the sons of —, they took the doors off of the New Market Engine House, and knuckled both out of things; they took Frank Rapp's house right out; they went out and left their houses empty and empty. Jack English made a narrow escape the way he got clear by pointing his revolver at them. While writing this, one of the New Market fellows came up on a horse and said he lived back of the truck house. That's the first time I had seen a fellow like that. For a long time, he could not get away unless the way he did; his name is Rapp — or Crack. English and Tabell will be with me when I come.

The meeting was not concluded when I was compelled to mail this letter.

— JOSEPH STRONG of Putnam County is the Republican candidate for Congress in the IXth District, composed of Westchester, Putnam and Rockland Counties, and now represented by the Hon. Bayard Clark.